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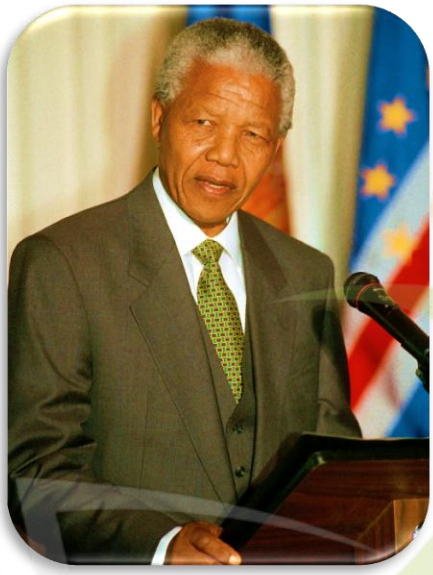
AS PER LATEST CBSE CURRICULUM 2024-25

STORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Background



Nelson Mandela was imprisoned in 1964 for treason. Because of his daring to oppose the apartheid regime in his country. He spent the next 28 years in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island.

Apartheid

A system of racial discrimination promoted by the white government. The system of apartheid divided the people and labelled them on the basis of their skin colour. The white rulers treated all non-whites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.

Segregation

Segregation is a system that keeps different groups separate from each other, either through physical dividers or using social pressures and laws. Blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks.

DANGER!
NATIVES. INDIANS & COLOUREDS.
IF YOU ENTER THESE PREMISES AT NIGHT.
YOU ILL BE LISTED AS MISSING.
ARMED GUARDS SHOOT ON SIGHT, SAVAGE DOGS DEVOUR THE CORPES.
YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!
A signboard emblematic of the tense relations of the apartheid era, 1953.

Sign on Durban beach in English, Afrikaans and Zulu In English it reads: "CITY OF DURBAN Under section 37 of the Durban beach by-laws, this bathing area is reserved for the sole use of members of the white race group".

African National Congress

Role of ANC (African National Congress) in ending apartheid

- Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians fought against the apartheid system.
- They launched protest marches and strikes.
- The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation.

As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression.

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Independence of South Africa

- The white regime changed its policies.
- Discriminatory laws were repealed.
- Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted.
- After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man.
- The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

"I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Towards a new Constitution

- Black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power.
- The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common constitution.

- Together, they decided that in the search for a solution to the problems, nobody should be excluded, no one should be treated as a demon.
- They agreed that everybody should become part of the solution, whatever they might have done or represented in the past.

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WHY DO WE NEED A CONSTITUTION

Meaning of Constitution

The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.

Functions of Constitution

- First, it generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- Second, it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
- Third, it lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- Fourth, it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic. But all countries that are democratic will have constitutions.

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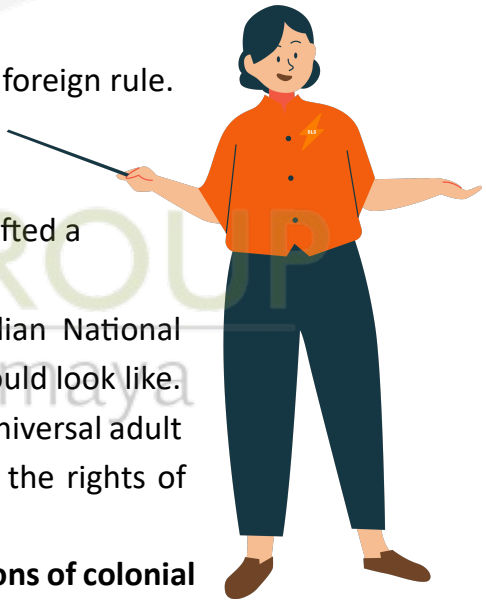
MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Circumstances during the making of Constitution.

- It was not easy for the constitution makers; India's Constitution was also drawn up under very difficult circumstances.
- The people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens.
- The country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences.
- At least ten lakh people were killed on both sides of the border in partition related violence.
- The British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent.
- When the constitution was being written, the future of the country did not look as secure as it does today.

The Path to Constitution



- Unlike South Africa there was one big advantage for the makers of the Indian Constitution. We already had consensus about what a democratic India should look like.
- Consensus was developed during freedom struggle.
- Our national movement was not merely a struggle against a foreign rule.
- It was also a struggle to rejuvenate our country and to transform our society and politics.
- In 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.
- In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like.
- Both these documents were committed to the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India.

Consensus developed due to the familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule.

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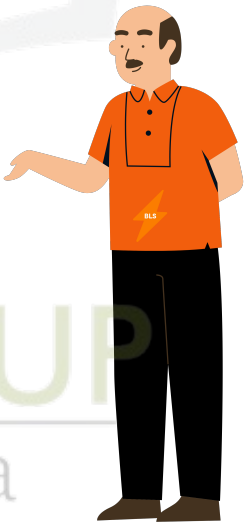
The experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them. The Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935.



Lessons learned from other countries.

- Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms.
- Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of French Revolution.
- The practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain.
- The Bill of Rights in the US.
- The socialist revolution in Russia had inspired many.
- Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality.

They were not simply imitating what others had done. At each step they were questioning whether these things suited our country.

The Constituent Assembly

The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the **Constituent Assembly**. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949, but it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

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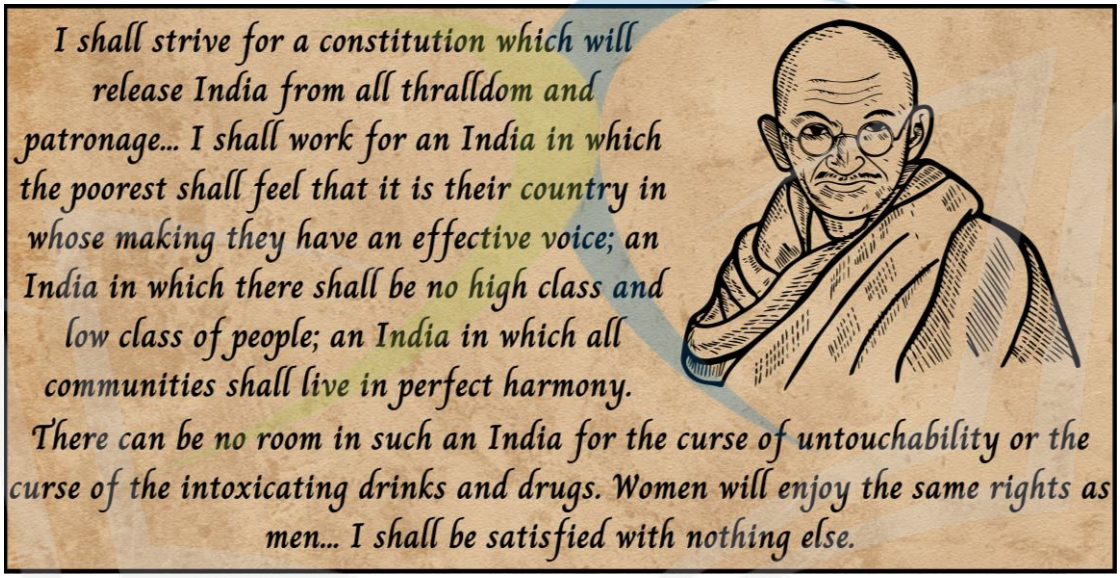
GUIDING VALUES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The Dream and the Promise

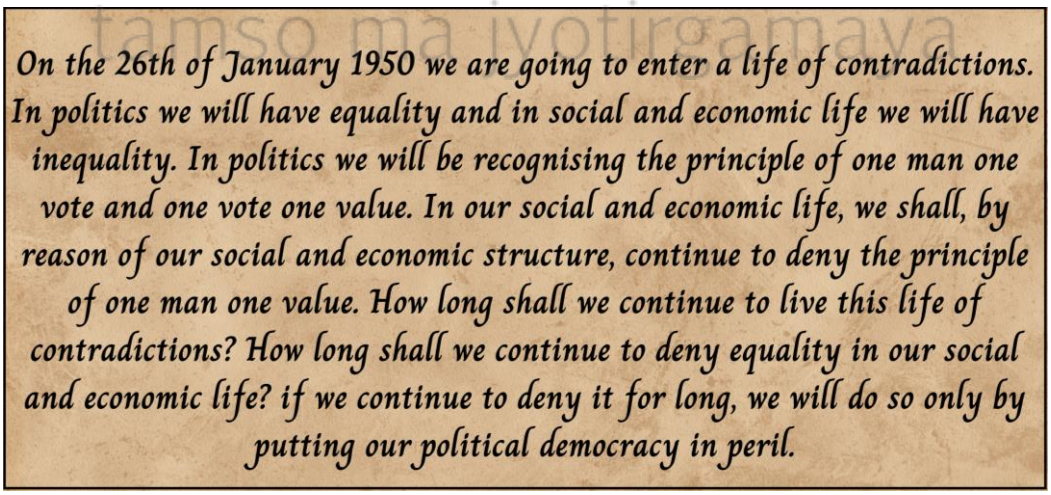
1. Mahatma Gandhi

He was not a member of the Constituent Assembly. Yet there were many members who followed his vision. Years ago, writing in his magazine Young India in 1931, he had spelt out what he wanted the Constitution to do.


I shall strive for a constitution which will release India from all thralldom and patronage... I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony.
There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of the intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women will enjoy the same rights as men... I shall be satisfied with nothing else.

2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- Dreamed of an India without inequalities, he had a different understanding of how inequalities could be removed.
- He often bitterly criticised Mahatma Gandhi and his vision.
- In his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly, he stated his anxiety very clearly.


On the 26th of January 1950 we are going to enter a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? if we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril.

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3. Jawaharlal Nehru

Finally let us turn to Jawaharlal Nehru giving his famous speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on August 15, 1947:

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely be history, when we stey out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to he still larger cause of humanity...

Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India.

Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now. That future is not one of case or resting but of incessant striving so that we may fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of india means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble

The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the constitution. Taking inspiration from American model, most countries in the contemporary world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a preamble.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR*, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expressions, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote. among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the Individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Preamble of the constitution

The Preamble of the Constitution reads like a poem on democracy. It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad.

It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

1. **We, the people of India**

   The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives, and not handed down to them by a king or any outside powers.

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2. **Sovereign**

People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

3. **Socialist**

Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

4. **Secular**

Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.

5. **Democratic**

A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers, and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules.

6. **Republic**

The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.

7. **Justice**

Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion, and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

8. **Liberty**

There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.

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9. **Equality**

All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

10. **Fraternity**

All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

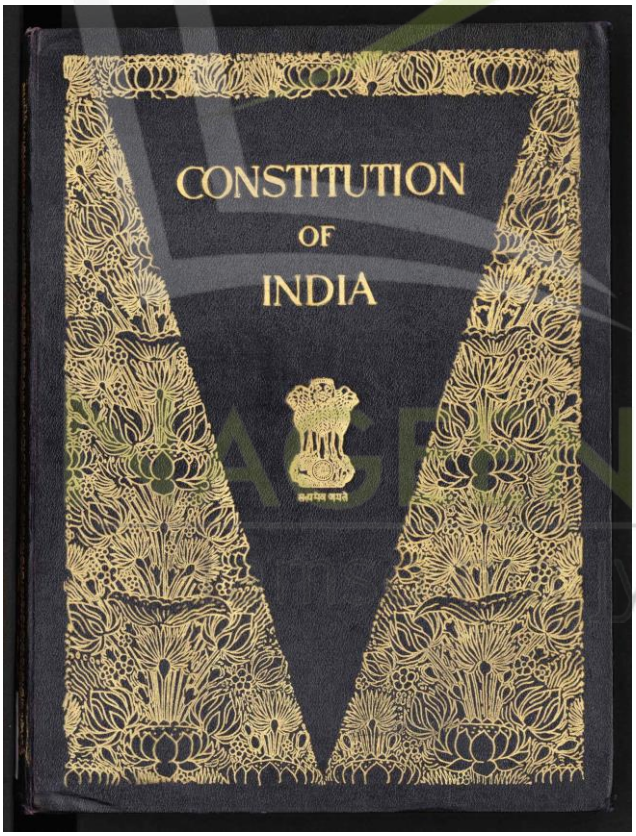
INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Constitutional Amendments

It is a statement of value and philosophy. It embodies these values into institutional arrangements. The constitution makers did not see it as a sacred, static, and unaltered law. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.

Arrangements in the Constitution

- The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language.
- Yet the basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand.
- Like any Constitution, the Indian Constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country.
- It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions.
- It puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.



(Practice Sheet)

1 **Who was the prominent leader in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa?**

A. Nelson Mandela. **B.** Winston Churchill.

C. Mahatma Gandhi. **D.** F.W. de Klerk.

2 **Apartheid in South Africa was a system of:**

A. Political cooperation. **B.** Racial segregation and discrimination.

C. Economic development. **D.** Religious tolerance.

3 **What was the main goal of the apartheid policy in South Africa?**

A. To promote racial harmony. **B.** To establish a multi-racial society.

C. To segregate and discriminate against non-white population. **D.** To encourage international trade.

4 **Which event marked a significant turning point in South Africa's struggle against apartheid?**

A. The Sharpeville Massacre. **B.** The Berlin Wall Fall.

C. The Cuban Missile Crisis. **D.** The Treaty of Versailles.

5 **In which year did South Africa adopt a new democratic constitution that abolished apartheid?**

A. 1948 **B.** 1986

C. 1994 **D.** 2000

6 Describe the major events and leaders in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

7 What was the apartheid system in South Africa, and how did it discriminate against non-white South Africans?

8 Explain the role of the African National Congress (ANC) in the struggle against apartheid.

9 How did international pressure and sanctions contribute to the end of apartheid in South Africa?

10 Describe the significance of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in post-apartheid South Africa.

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(Practice Sheet)

1 **What is the main purpose of a constitution in a democratic country?**

A. To establish a monarchy.
B. To concentrate power in the hands of a few individuals.
C. To define the fundamental principles and rules of the government.
D. To eliminate elections.

2 **Why is a constitution considered a supreme law of the land?**

A. Because it can be easily changed by the government.
B. Because it is written by a single individual
C. Because it outlines the basic framework of government and cannot be violated.
D. Because it only applies to a select group of citizens.

3 **What does a constitution typically provide for in terms of the rights of citizens?**

A. Protection of minority rights.
B. Limited access to education.
C. No rights for citizens.
D. Censorship of the media.

4 **In a democratic country, what role does a constitution play in limiting the power of the government?**

A. It empowers the government to make unlimited decisions.
B. It places no restrictions on government actions.
C. It sets out rules and principles that the government must follow.
D. It allows the government to act without any accountability.

5 **What happens when a government violates the provisions of the constitution?**

A. There are no consequences.
B. The constitution is amended.
C. Citizens have no recourse.
D. Citizens can seek legal remedies and challenge the government's actions in court.

6 Why is a constitution considered the supreme law of a country?

7 What is the role of a constitution in providing a framework for governance?

8 Explain the concept of constitutionalism and its significance in a democracy.

9 How does a constitution help protect the rights and freedoms of citizens?

10 Discuss the role of a constitution in resolving conflicts and disputes in a diverse society.

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02

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

(Practice Sheet)

1 **Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?**

A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
B. Jawaharlal Nehru.
C. Mahatma Gandhi.
D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

2 **The Constituent Assembly of India was set up to:**

A. Prepare a plan for economic development.
B. Draft a Constitution for India.
C. Implement the British Constitution in India.
D. Abolish the princely states.

3 **Who served as the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?**

A. Jawaharlal Nehru.
B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
D. Mahatma Gandhi.

4 **When was the Indian Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly?**

A. 1942
B. 1947
C. 1950
D. 1952

5 **The Indian Constitution was largely influenced by the Constitution of which country?**

A. United States.
B. United Kingdom.
C. France.
D. South Africa.

6 Who chaired the Constituent Assembly that was responsible for drafting the Indian Constitution?

7 What was the composition of the Constituent Assembly, and how were its members selected?

8 Explain the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the making of the Indian Constitution.

9 What role did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar play in shaping the Indian Constitution, especially regarding the rights of marginalized communities?

10 How did the Constituent Assembly resolve differences and conflicts during the drafting of the Constitution?

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(Practice Sheet)

1 **Which of the following is a core value enshrined in the Indian Constitution?**

A. Autocracy **B.** Pluralism

C. Oligarchy **D.** Dictatorship

2 **The Preamble of the Indian Constitution reflects which guiding value?**

A. Religious intolerance. **B.** Democracy

C. Censorship **D.** Gender inequality

3 **What does the principle of "secularism" in the Indian Constitution mean?**

A. Promotion of a particular religion by the state. **B.** Equal treatment of all religions by the state.

C. Suppression of religious freedom. **D.** Establishment of a theocracy.

4 **Which value emphasizes the protection of individual rights and freedoms in the Indian Constitution?**

A. Pluralism **B.** Autocracy

C. Rule of law **D.** Censorship

5 **What is the fundamental goal of "equality" as a guiding value in the Indian Constitution?**

A. To ensure equal income for all citizens. **B.** To eliminate all forms of discrimination and provide equal opportunities.

C. To concentrate power in the hands of a few. **D.** To establish a monarchy.

6 What are the guiding values of the Indian Constitution, and why are they important?

7 Explain the concept of social justice as one of the guiding values of the Indian Constitution.

8 How does the Indian Constitution promote the value of secularism?

9 What role does the principle of fraternity play in the Indian Constitution?

10 Discuss the significance of the preamble in highlighting the guiding values of the Indian Constitution.

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02

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Practice Sheet)

1 **What is the primary philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution?**

A. Monarchy **B.** Pluralism

C. Dictatorship **D.** Oligarchy

2 **Which of the following is a key objective of the Indian Constitution's philosophy?**

A. Concentration of power in the hands of a single ruler. **B.** Establishment of a one-party system.

C. Promotion of social justice and equality. **D.** Suppression of individual rights.

3 **What does the term "sovereign" mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?**

A. Ruled by a single individual. **B.** Subject to foreign domination.

C. Independent and free from external control. **D.** Controlled by a foreign power.

4 **Which philosophical principle in the Indian Constitution ensures that the government is accountable to the people?**

A. Autocracy **B.** Federalism

C. Democracy **D.** Oligarchy

5 **In the Indian Constitution, the term "secular" means:**

A. Promoting a specific religion. **B.** Separation of religion from state affairs.

C. Imposing religious beliefs on citizens **D.** Establishing a theocratic government.

6 What is the philosophy behind the Indian Constitution, and how does it guide the governance of the country?

7 Explain the significance of the term "sovereign" in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

8 How does the term "socialist" in the Preamble reflect the economic philosophy of the Indian Constitution?

9 Discuss the importance of the term "secular" in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

10 What is the significance of the term "democratic" in the Preamble, and how does it shape India's political system?

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(Practice Sheet)

1 **Which institution in India is responsible for making laws at the central level?**

A. Supreme Court
B. President
C. Parliament
D. State Legislative Assembly

2 **The Indian Parliament consists of two houses. What are they called?**

A. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
B. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.
C. State Assembly and State Council.
D. Municipal Corporation and Panchayat.

3 **Who is the head of the state government in a state of India?**

A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Governor
D. Chief Minister

4 **Which of the following institutions is responsible for interpreting the Constitution and ensuring justice in India?**

A. Parliament
B. Election Commission
C. Supreme Court
D. Prime Minister's Office

5 **What is the primary role of the Election Commission of India?**

A. To make and pass laws.
B. To conduct free and fair elections.
C. To provide financial support to political parties.
D. To appoint the President of India.

6 What is the philosophy behind the Indian Constitution, and how does it guide the governance of the country?

7 Explain the significance of the term "sovereign" in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

8 How does the term "socialist" in the Preamble reflect the economic philosophy of the Indian Constitution?

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NCERT TEXTBOOK SOLUTION

Chapter – 2
Constitutional Design

Exercise

Questions:

1. Here are some false statements. Identify the mistake in each case and rewrite these correctly based on what you have read in this chapter.

(a) Leaders of the freedom movement had an open mind about whether the country should be democratic or not after independence.

(b) Members of the Constituent Assembly of India held the same views on all provisions of the Constitution.

(c) A country that has a constitution must be a democracy.

(d) Constitution cannot be amended because it is the supreme law of a country.

Answer:

(a) Leaders of the freedom movement had an open mind that the country should be democratic country after independence.

(b) Members of the constituent Assembly of India held the same views on the basic principles of the constitution; they had their disagreements on the finer details of the provisions.

(c) A country must have a constitution to be democratic.

(d) The constitution needs to be amended because it has to change with respect to time according to the changes in society.

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2. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa?

A. Between South Africa and its Neighbours

B. Between man and women

C. Between the white majority and the black minority

D. Between the colored minority and it black majority

Answer:

We know that in South Africa the main cause of the conflict is discrimination against the coloured and black majority. Nelson Mandela, who is also called Gandhi of South Africa fought against the conflict and to help transform South Africa into a democratic country.

Hence, option (D) is correct.

3. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?

A. Powers of the head of the state
B. Name of the head of the state
C. Powers of the legislature
D. Name of the country

Answer:

The provision that a democratic constitution does not have from the above given four statements is option (b) as in the constitution of a democratic country there is no name that is given to the head of the state. Hence, option (B) is correct.

4. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution:

(a) Motilal Nehru	(i) President of the Constituent
(b) B.R. Ambedkar	(ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly
(c) Rajendra Prasad	(iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(d) Sarojini Naidu	(iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

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Answer:

Correct match of the leaders with their roles in making constitution is as follows:

(a) Motilal Nehru	(iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928
(b) B.R. Ambedkar	(iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(c) Rajendra Prasad	(i) President of the Constituent
(d) Sarojini Naidu	(ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly

5. Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech Tryst with Destiny' and answer the following:

(a) Why did Nehru use the expression "not wholly or in full measure" in the first sentence?
(b) What pledge did he want the makers of the Indian Constitution to take?
(c) "The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye". Who was he referring to?

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Answer:

(a) In Nehru's speech he mentioned that "no wholly or in full measure" because according to him building of a nation is not an easy task and he wanted the full supports and very substantially for the people of India. By using the phrase, he makes sure that everyone knows the possibilities of failure in making India great if they fail to work to their full ability.

(b) The pledge that Nehru wanted from the makers of our constitution is the pledge of dedication to the service of India, to the people of India and also to the humanity.

(c) From the line, "The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye" he refers to the father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi.

6. Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Rewrite them by matching them correctly:

(a) Sovereign	(i) Government will not favour any religion.
(b) Republic	(ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.
(c) Fraternity	(iii) Head of the state is an elected person.
(d) Secular	(iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.

Answer:

Correct match is as follows:

(a) Sovereign	(ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.
(b) Republic	(iii) Head of the state is an elected person.
(c) Fraternity	(iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.
(d) Secular	(i) Government will not favour any religion.

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7. How did your school celebrate Constitution Day on November 26th? Prepare a brief report.

Answer:
We celebrate Constitution Day to commemorate the adoption of the country's constitution. During that day, our teachers discussed about constitutions. As of January 26, 1950, which is Republic Day, the constitution became effective on 26 November, 1949.

8. Here are different opinions about what made India a democracy. How much importance would you give to each of these factors?

(a) Democracy in India is a gift of the British rulers. We received training to work with representative legislative institutions under the British rule.
(b) Freedom struggle challenged the colonial exploitation and denial of different freedoms to Indians. Free India could not be anything but democratic.
(c) We were lucky to have leaders who had democratic convictions. The denial of democracy in several other newly independent countries shows the important role of these leaders.

Answer:

(a) Before the arrival of Britishers, India predominantly had a monarchial way of administration. The arrival of the Britishers and centuries of oppression in their hands led to the generation of solidarity and increased the Indian understanding of the concept of Democracy. Therefore no, democracy is not a gift to India from the British rulers; it is a hard-earned laurel earned by the sweat and blood of numerous nationalist Indians. At the same time, it also needs to be acknowledged that it was the British rule that gave Indians the first taste of how legislative should work, so yes there is a contribution technically.

(b) The freedom struggle and the choice of democracy are two nearly exclusive topics. There are several examples in the world history like Pakistan, where the country even after earning freedom with difficulty eventually turned into non-democratic. It was the efforts and insight of the leaders of the time of independence that Democracy was chosen as the best legislative model.

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(c) The leaders at the time of the Indian Independence were surely insightful and virtuous to ensure that Democracy is adopted. This insight was because they had the firsthand experience of the oppression under the British rule. They made sure that their descendant nationals do not face the same fate as them, thus they protected India from slipping into a frame that was undemocratic. So yes, we were lucky in that matter.

9. Read the following extract from a conduct book for 'married women', published in 1912. 'God has need the female species delicate and fragile with physicall y and emotionally, pitiably in capable of self-defense. They are destined thus by god to remain in male protection-of father, husband and son-all their lives. Women should, therefore, not despair, but feel obliged that they can dedicate themselves to the service of men'.

Do you think the value expressed in this para reflected the value underlying our constitution? Or does this go against the constitutional values?

Answer:

The Indian Constitution goes at lengths to ensure that the virtue of equality is upheld to all the citizens irrespective of their caste, creed, gender, social or economic standing. The above phrase clearly establishes women as the weaker sex, which is in direct conflict of the constitutional provisions.

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10. Read the following statements about a constitution. Give reason why each of these is true or not true.

(a) The authority of the rule of the constitution is the same as that of any other law.

(b) Constitution lay down how different organs of the government will be formed.

(c) Rights of citizens and limits on the power of the governments are laid down in the constitution.

(d) A constitution is about institutions, not about values.

Answer:

(a) Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Any other law needs to be viewed in the light of the provisions stated in the constitution. Therefore, it is safe to say that the authority of the rule of the constitution is greater than any other law.

(b) The above given statement is correct as the constitution of our country clearly defines the role of three main organs that are the executive, legislative and judiciary. It also defines the way or path that how they should be formed and even has guidelines for their functioning.

(c) Constitution enlists all the rights that a citizen of India can claim. It had made sure to include provisions for ensuring that these rights are not violated by the government. The independence of judiciary is the biggest and most important provision in this regard.

(d) A constitution is expected to lay down the guidelines for the formation and the most unbiased functioning of all the institutions including executive, legislature and judiciary. This

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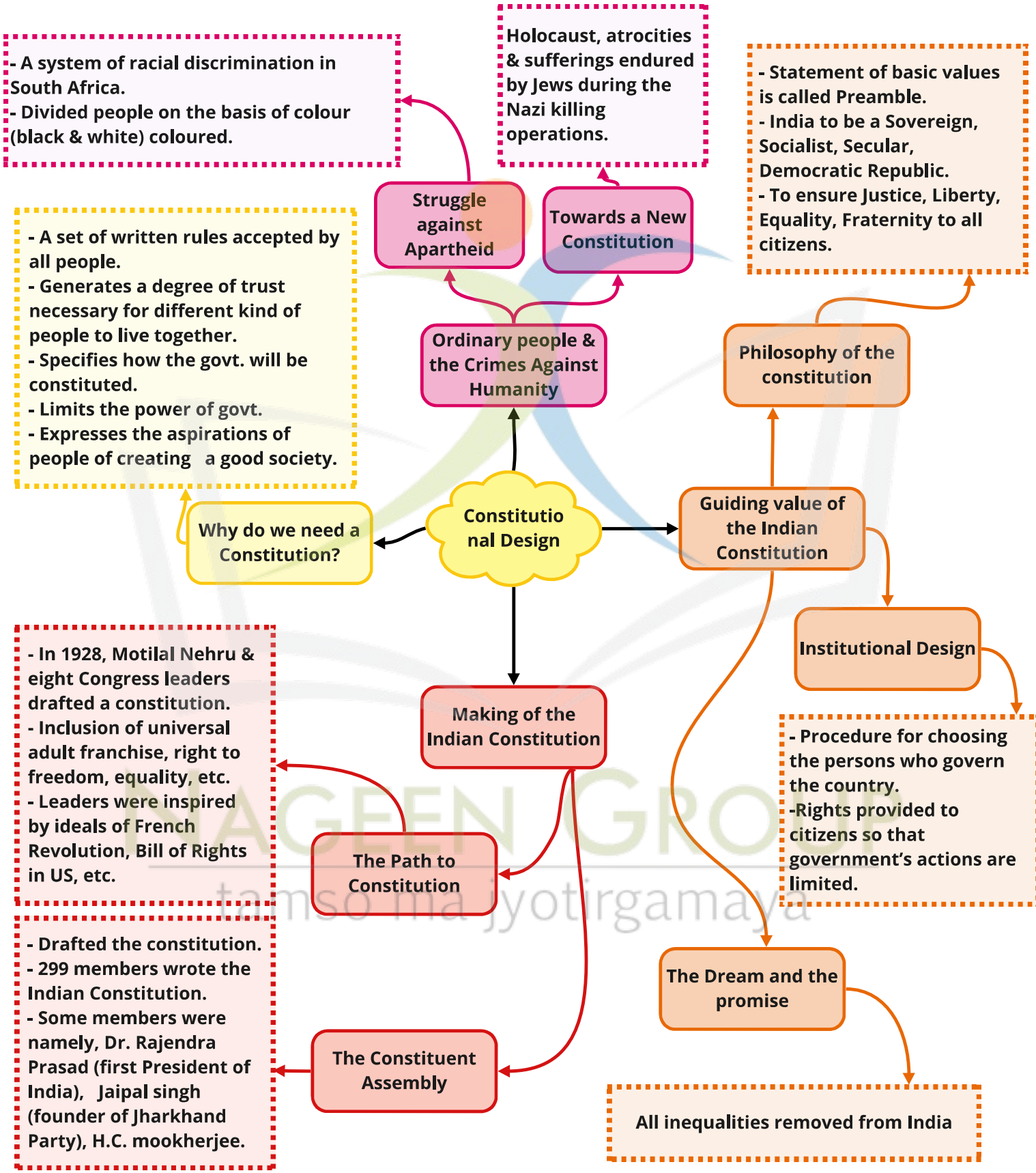
Class 9th Social Science (Political Science)

02

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

MIND MAP


- A system of racial discrimination in South Africa.
- Divided people on the basis of colour (black & white) coloured.
Holocaust, atrocities & sufferings endured by Jews during the Nazi killing operations.
- Statement of basic values is called Preamble.
- India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
- To ensure Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity to all citizens.
Struggle against Apartheid
Towards a New Constitution
- A set of written rules accepted by all people.
- Generates a degree of trust necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- Specifies how the govt. will be constituted.
- Limits the power of govt.
- Expresses the aspirations of people of creating a good society.
Ordinary people & the Crimes Against Humanity
Philosophy of the constitution
Why do we need a Constitution?
Constitutio nal Design
Guiding value of the Indian Constitution
Institutional Design
- In 1928, Motilal Nehru & eight Congress leaders drafted a constitution.
- Inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom, equality, etc.
- Leaders were inspired by ideals of French Revolution, Bill of Rights in US, etc.
Making of the Indian Constitution
- Procedure for choosing the persons who govern the country.
-Rights provided to citizens so that government's actions are limited.
The Path to Constitution
The Dream and the promise
- Drafted the constitution.
- 299 members wrote the Indian Constitution.
- Some members were namely, Dr. Rajendra Prasad (first President of India), Jaipal singh (founder of Jharkhand Party), H.C. mookherjee.
The Constituent Assembly
All inequalities removed from India

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SCALE OF JUSTICE
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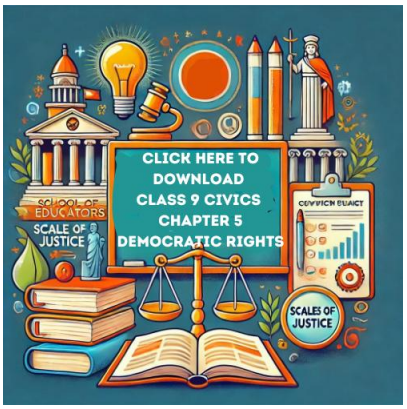
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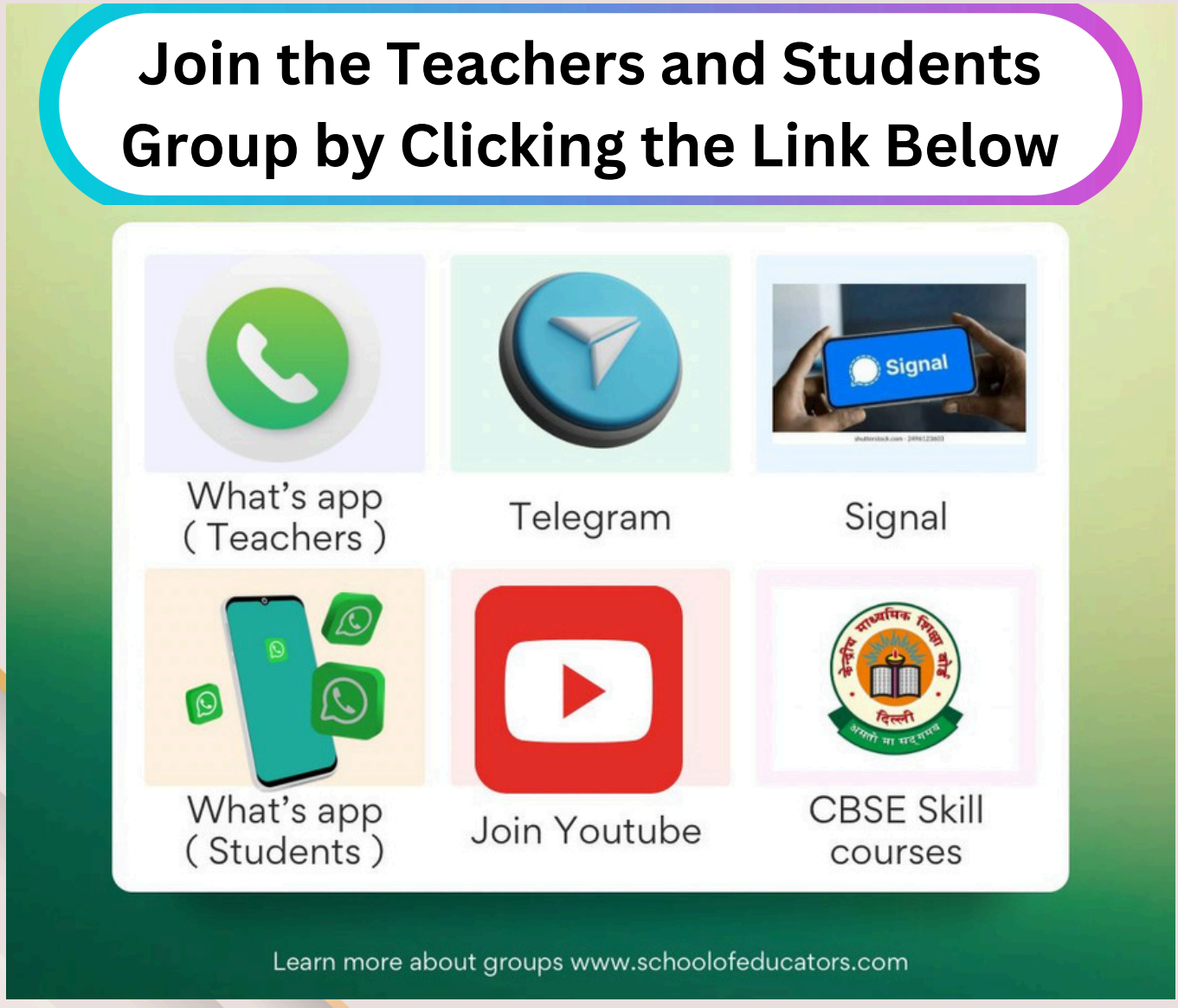
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Class 6

Class 7

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Class 9

Class 10

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Class 11 (Humanities)

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Class 12 (Science)

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Class 11 (Science)

Class 11 (Humanities)

Class 11 (Commerce)

Class 12 (Science)

Class 12 (Humanities)

Class 12 (Commerce)

Artificial Intelligence
(VI TO VIII)

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Mathematics

Science

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Hindi

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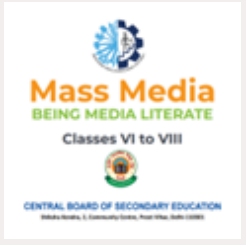
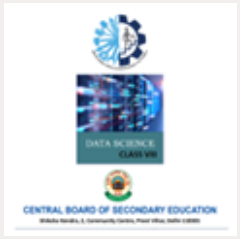


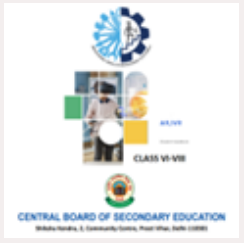
Mass Media - Being Media Literate

Travel & Tourism

Coding



Data Science (Class VIII only)

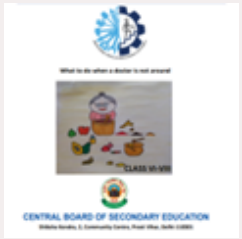


Augmented Reality / Virtual Reality

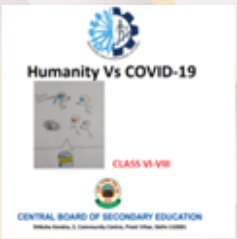
Digital Citizenship

Life Cycle of Medicine & Vaccine

Things you should know about keeping Medicines at home

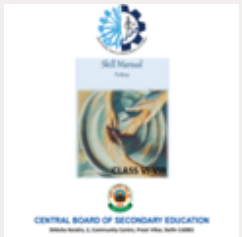


What to do when Doctor is not around



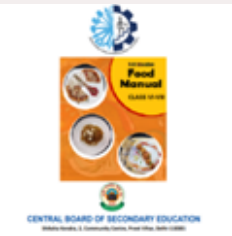
Humanity & Covid-19

Blue Pottery

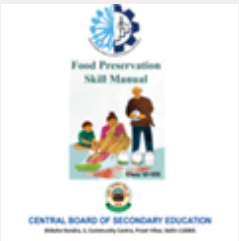


Pottery

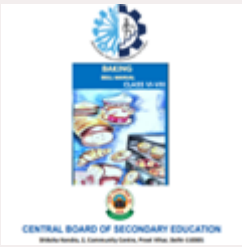
Block Printing



Food



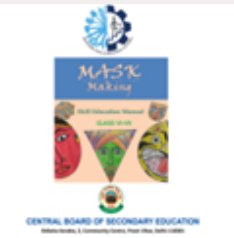
Food Preservation



Baking

Herbal Heritage

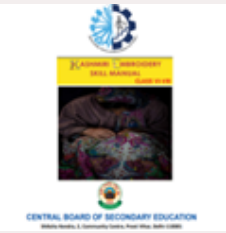
Khadi



Mask Making

Mass Media

Making of a Graphic Novel



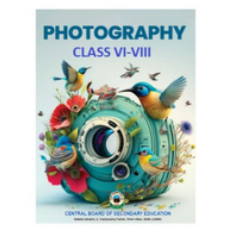
Kashmiri Embroidery

Embroidery

Rockets

Satellites

Application of Satellites

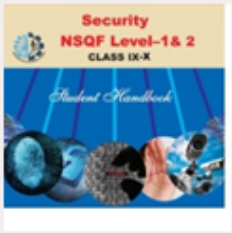


Photography

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL (CLASSES IX – X)

Retail

Information Technology



Security

Automotive

Introduction To Financial Markets

Introduction To Tourism

Beauty & Wellness

Agriculture

Food Production

Front Office Operations

Banking & Insurance

Marketing & Sales

Health Care

Apparel

Multi Media

Multi Skill Foundation Course

Artificial Intelligence

Physical Activity Trainer

Data Science

Electronics & Hardware (NEW)

Foundation Skills For Sciences (Pharmaceutical & Biotechnology)(NEW)

Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SR. SEC. LEVEL (CLASSES XI – XII)

Retail

InformationTechnology

Web Application

Automotive

Financial Markets Management

Tourism

Beauty & Wellness

Agriculture

Food Production

Front Office Operations

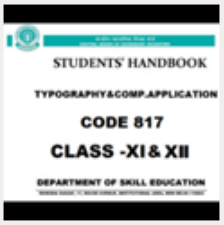
Banking

Marketing

Health Care

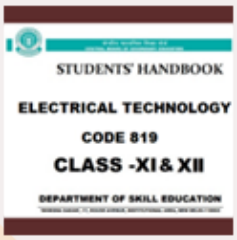
Insurance

Horticulture



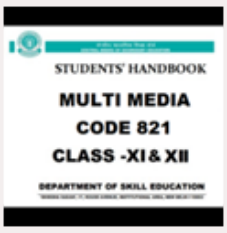
Typography & Comp. Application

Geospatial Technology



Electrical Technology

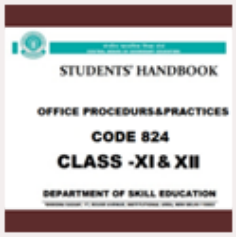
Electronic Technology



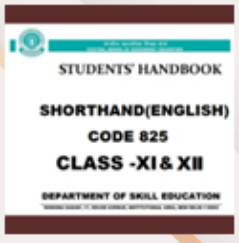
Multi-Media

Taxation

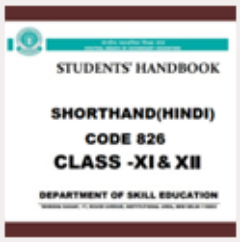
Cost Accounting



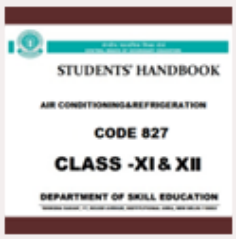
Office Procedures & Practices



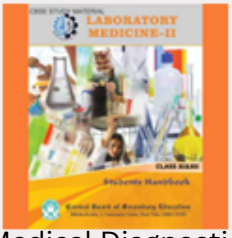
Shorthand (English)



Shorthand (Hindi)



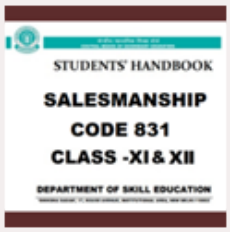
Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration



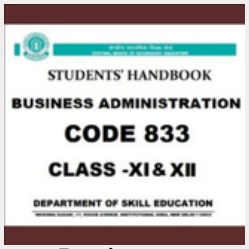
Medical Diagnostics

Textile Design

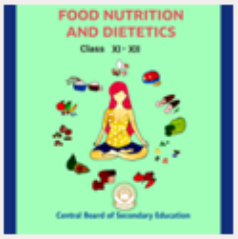
Design



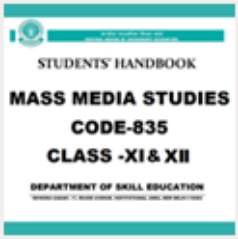
Salesmanship



Business Administration



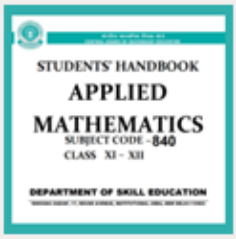
Food Nutrition & Dietetics



Mass Media Studies

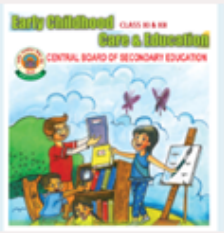
Library & Information Science

Fashion Studies



Applied Mathematics

Yoga

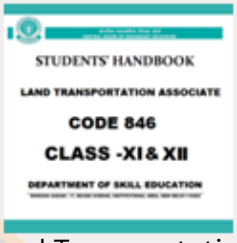


Early Childhood Care & Education

Artificial Intelligence

Data Science

Physical Activity Trainer(new)



Land Transportation Associate (NEW)

Installation Technician Computing and Peripherals
Sector: Electronics and Hardware
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Science

English

Hindi-A

Hindi-B

IT Code-402

IT

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Chemistry

English

Mathematics

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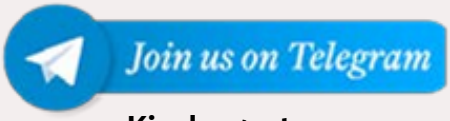
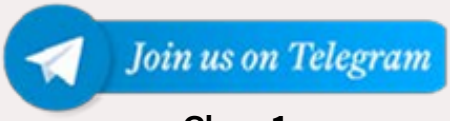


Kindergarten



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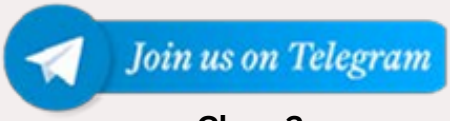

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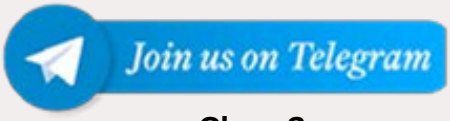

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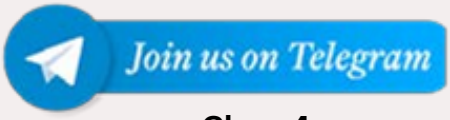

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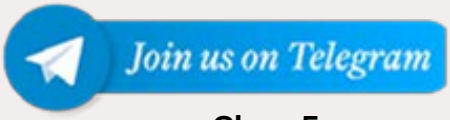
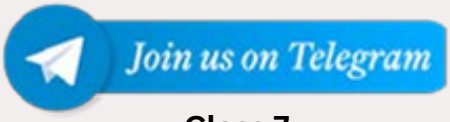


Class 5

Class 6



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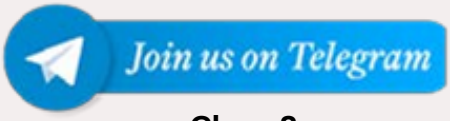

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